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🖾 発明の名称 液晶ディスプレイ

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②特 願 昭63-231852

郊出 願 昭63(1988)9月16日

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1.発明の名称

液晶ディスプレイ

2. 特許請求の範囲

- 1. 電池駆動の液晶ディスプレイであって、反 射板として電源を兼ねたペーパー電池を備えたこ とを特徴とする放品ディスプレイ。
- 2. 前記ペーパー電池が正極の集電層、正極の 活物費潤、高分子固体電解費潤、アルミ指層を限 水積層してなる韓型一次電池であることを特徴と する第1項記載の被品ディスプレイ。
- 3. 前記アルミ悋層が被晶ディスプレイの反射 板となることを特徴とする第2項記載の液晶ディ スプレイ。
- 4. 前記正極の集電層は、カーポンを高分子化 合物に分散したものからなることを特徴とする第 2項記載の被基ディスプレイ。
- 5. 前記正極の集電層は、金属酸化物あるいは 金鳳酸化物を高分子化合物に分散したものからな ることを特徴とする第2項記載の液晶ディスプレ

- 6. 前記正極の活物質層は、二酸化マンガンを 高分子化合物に分散したものからなることを特徴 とする第2項記載の被品ディスプレイ。
- 7. 前記高分子固体電解費は、非結晶性高分子 化合物とアルカリ金属塩からなることを特徴とす る第2項記載の液晶ディスプレイ。
- 8. 前記アルカリ金属塩がリチウム金属塩であ ることを特徴とする第7項記載の液晶ディスプレ

3. 発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は被晶ディスプレイに係り、特にその反 射板と動作路線に関するものである。

[従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする課題] 現在我々の生活するなかで、電池駆動で持ち遅 び可能な、身近な表示体として液晶ディスプレイ (以下、LCDという。) がある。LCDは、脚 形、軽量、低消費電力、低電圧駆動などの特徴を もつことから時計、パソコン、ワープロ、放品テ レビなど各種の応用分野に広く利用されており、 今後ますます利用範囲が拡がるだろうと思われる。

しかしながら、LCDは視認性、特に視野角の 依存性が最大の問題点となっている。すなわち、 光の反射の関係で良く見えない角度があり、これ を改善するためにLCDの背面にアルミ箱などの 反射板を設ける必要がある。又、アルミ箱の反射 板の代りに、背面に登光灯などを入れ、光りムラ をなくした方式(ワープロなどLCDのいわゆる パックライト方式)などが採用されているが、こ のパックライト方式は軽量で安価という要請から 外れ、電池駆動のLCDには向かない。

一方、LC D駆動用の電池としては、乾電池、ボタン型電池等が用いられるが、これら電池のための電池ボックスを備えなければならず、装置の稼型化、小型化に限界があった。更にこのような電池は被モレ等のおそれがある。

本発明は上記従来の問題点を解消するためにな されたもので、電池駅勤の被番ディスプレイにお いて、電池収納ボックスを不要とし、且つ被益デ

カーボン又は金属酸化物を分散させるための高分子化合物としてはウレタン樹脂、ブラチール樹脂、アクリル樹脂、塩ビ・酢ビ共食合体、ポリカーボネート樹脂、ABS樹脂、テフロン樹脂、天然ゴム、ポリエステル樹脂、アルキド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリイミド樹脂、エポキシ樹脂、フェノール樹脂、メラミン機脂、スチロール樹脂、アセタール樹脂、ナイロン樹脂、ポリピニルアルコール、ポリプロピレン、ポリアクリルアミドなどが挙げられる。

また、正極の集電層は、集電効果を上げるため に、表面抵抗が4 場子法で $10^{\circ}\Omega$ cm⁻¹以下が望 ましく、さらに望ましくは $5\times10^{\circ}\Omega$ cm⁻¹以下 とする。

正極の括物質層は、高分子化合物に二酸化マン ガンを分散したものから成る。

この高分子化合物は正極の象電層に用いられる 高分子化合物と同様にウレタン横脂、ブチラール 樹脂、アクリル樹脂、塩ビ・酢ビ共食合体、ポリ ィスプレイおよび装置全体を非常に薄く軽量とし、 しかも安全性の高い電池駆動の液晶ディスプレイ を提供することを目的とする。

[課題を解決するための手段]

このような目的を遠成する本発明の液晶ディスプレイは、電池駅動の液晶ディスプレイであって、 反射板として電源を兼ねたペーパー電池を備えた ことを特徴とする。

ここで反射板を兼ねた電池ペーパー電池は、好 適には正極の集電層、正極の活物質層、高分子固 体電解質層、アルミ管層を順次積層して成る。

正極の集電層を形成する物質としては主として カーポン又は金属酸化物を用いる。この場合カー ポンはカーポン粒子、カーボンファイバーあるい はグラファイトを高分子化合物に分散したものを 用いる。金属酸化物としては、ITO (インジウムスズ酸化物)、酸化インジウム、酸化钙、酸化 水銀、酸化綱、二酸化鉛などが挙げられ、これら は単独であるいは高分子化合物に分散したものを 用いる。

カーボネート樹脂、ABS樹脂、テフロン樹脂、ボ 犬然ゴム、ポリエステル樹脂、アルキド樹脂、ポ リアミド樹脂、ポリイミド樹脂、エポキシ樹脂、 フェノール樹脂、メラミン樹脂、スチロール樹脂、 アセタール樹脂、ナイロン樹脂、ポリオレフィン 樹脂、セルロース系樹脂、ポリビニルアルコール、 ポリズロピレン、ポリアクリルアミドなどが用い られる。また、二酸化マンガンは正極の活物質で あるので、電池容量および実用物性から考えて正 極の活物質層全量に対し50重量部以上80重量 部以下であることが望ましい。

高分子固体電解費層は、非結晶性高分子化合物 とアルカリ金属塩から成る。

非結晶性高分子化合物は、ガラス転移点が室温 より低温側にあり、室温では活発な分子運動下に ある高分子化合物で、ポリエチレンオキサイド (PEO) やポリメトキシポリエチレングリコー ルメタクリレート、ポリビニルピリジン、ポリシ ロキサン、ポリプロピレンオキサイド、セグメン ト化ポリウレタン、ポリウレタンウレア、ポリフ オスファーゼン、セルロース、ポリスチレン、ポ リペプチドなどである。特に式Iのモノエステル メタクリレートの重合物

 $CH_{2} = C - CO - (COH_{3} - CH_{4})_{R} - OCH_{3}$

(式中、水は1以上の整数)

を用いた場合は高エネルギー密度の電池を得ることができる。

また、高分子固体電解質中に用いられるアルカリ金属塩としてはリチウム塩が好ましく、LiClo。、LiBr、LiSCN、LiCl、LiBF。、LiPF。などが挙げられる。高分子固体電解質中のアルカリ金属塩の量は用いる高分子化合物によって異なり、高分子固体電解質層全体の1~89重量部が望ましく、さらに望ましくは1~30重量部とする。

アルミ倍層は食極となる層で、しかも被基ディスプレイの反射板を兼ねる層である。アルミ倍層の厚さは取り扱い上10μ以上50μが窒ましく、さらに窒ましくは30μ以上50μ以下が窒まし

以下必要であれば1 µ程度にすることができ、最上層であるアルミ宿暦 5 をあわせて電池全体として0.01mmまで輝くすることができる。

このように構成されるペーパー電池は、必要な 容量に応じて必要な面積をハサミ、カッターなど でカットして使用でき、また必要な電圧に応じて 重ねていけば必要な電圧が得られる。

被品ディスプレイ(LCD)は、例えば第2回に示すように片面に偏向子10を貼着してなるガラス板11、他面に分子配向層12及び透明電極13を設け、このようなガラス板11、11。を各電極12が対向するように周辺封着材14で貼り合わせ、2枚の電極12の間に被品16を封入したもので、このLCDの背面となるガラス板11。に、所定電圧のペーパ電袖16のアルミ語層5を適当な接着剤により貼り合わせるか、接着剤なしに完養させる。

第3図は、本発明のLCDを適用した核晶時計の一実施例を示すもので、LCD20、ペーパー電池16および配動用回路基板21が较層されて

61.

なお、ペーパー電池は各層形成物質を適当な溶 蘇および分散剤と混合したものを強布被として、 第1回に示すように支持体1上に頑衣、造布、乾 娘し、更にアルミ倍層をラミネートし、積層体6 を支持体1より到離することによって形成することができる。この際、正極の集電層2及び正極の 括物質層3は、層形成物質を水、アルコール、そ の他有機熔媒および分散剤と混合したものを塗布 被として支持体1上に頑次、塗布、乾燥すること により形成する。

高分子固体電解質層4は、非結晶性高分子化合物およびアルカリ金属塩を適当な溶媒と混合したものを正極の活物質層上に塗布、乾燥することにより形成する。

さらに、高分子園体電解費層4上にアルミ宿層 5をラミネートした後、積層体6を支持体1より 剝離し、ペーパー電池を得る。

. これら正極の集電層 2、正極の活物質層 3 及び 高分子固体電解質層 4 はいずれも乾燥膜厚 2 0 μ

ケース30、31に収納された構造になっている。ここでLCD20は第2回に示すような構造のもので偽部に接続用場子20aが設けられている。
駆動用回路基板21は、駆動用IC23と導線パターン24を備え、導線パターン24はLCD2
のの接続端子20aと接続される接続端子22と電源用端子25、26を備える。又、ペーパー電視に密着しLCD20の反射板として作用するとともにアルミ倍層線部の一部が正極の楽電層2頃に折り返されており、回路基板21の一の電源用端子26と相対する。一方、正極の集電層2は他の電源用端子25と相対する。

このように、LCDの反射板として反射板兼電 地用ペーパー電池を用いているので、ケース31 には従来必要であった電池の収納スペースは不必 要となり、被晶ディスプレイ装置自体も非常に得 く、しかも軽量にすることが可能となる。

[实放例]

実施例1

・地像体1としてポリエステルフィルム(厚さ50μ)を使用し、下記の処方の途布液をメイヤバーにて乾燥膜厚が20μになるように強布し、100℃で5分間乾燥し、正極の条電層2とした。

キャポット社製品) 6 意量部 分散剤(ローマPVサンノプコ社製品) 1 重量部 水 81 重量部

水系ポリウレタン樹脂(ネオレッツR966

ポリビニルケミカル社製品) 12重量部 上記組成の配合物をポールミルによって24時 間分散混合し、歯布被とした。

正極の後電暦2の表面抵抗は15cm×15cmの時、4輪子法で5×10°0cm⁻¹であった。

正極の集電層2の上に、下記の処方の強布液を メイヤパーにて乾燥護厚が20μになるように独 布し、100℃で5分間乾燥し正極の活物費層3 とした。

二酸化マンガン 24 重量部 分散剤(ローマPVサンノブコ社製品) 1 重量部

チレン10gに溶かした被を滴下し、50℃で4 5分間撹拌した。

その反応被を室温にて放冷後、メタノール500世に撹拌しながら加え、目的の重合物を沈陬させた。該重合物を塩化メチレンに再溶解し、再びメタノールにて再沈嚴を繰り返して精製し、70で変空乾燥させて精製重合物を得た。

該重合物の塩化メチレン70重量%溶液の粘度 はB型粘度形で500cp(25℃)であった。

該金合物25.5gとLIC10。4.5g、メチルエ チルケトン70gを撹拌混合し、塩布液として乾 燥膜厚が5μになるように均一に塩布し、100 でで2分間乾燥し高分子固体電解質層4を特た。

高分子固体電解質暦4の上に厚さ30μのアル ミ簡(東洋アルミ社製)をラミネート圧0.5 Kg 北/dでラミネートした。

以上のように結縁体1上に類次積層した正極の 集電層2、正極の括物質層3、高分子固体電解質 層4、アルミ積層5を結構体1より刺離し、厚さ 0.075mmのペーパー電池を特た。 イソプロピルアルコール

60重量部

水系ポリウレタン樹脂(パーマリンUA500

三洋化成工築社製品) 10 重量部

上記組成の配成物をボールミルによって24時間混合し、娘布被とした。

正極の活物質層3の上に、式I(式中、n=4 を示す)のモノエステルメタクリレートの重合物 にLiClo。を混合したものを均一に塗布し、乾燥さ せ、高分子固体電解質層4とした。

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 $CH_{1} = C - CO - (COH_{1} - CH_{1})_{\pi} - OCH_{1}$

まず、モノエステルメタクリレートを下記のように減合した。

塩化メチレン30gにモノエステルメタクリレート (NKエステルN-40G新中村化学工業社製品) を溶かした溶液を、量合管にて窒素気流下で損搾した。

その後、アゾイソブチルニトリル1gを塩化メ

サイズ

6 cm × 1 2 cm

容量 (Ah)

10mAh

(組載力が0.5 Vに低下したときの時間を基準 に計算した)

該ペーパー電池を2cm×6cmにカッターでカットし、関サイズのものを3枚用意した。

この3枚のペーパー電池を重ねて直列につないだものを被品時計(高穂無線社製、ちびでかクロックHT-22、外形寸法57×H32×D11m/m、被品表示サイズ4.7cm×2.1cm、ボタン型電池(LR43)駅動)の反射板兼電池に使用したところ、従来のボタン型電池(LR43)で駆動させた液品時計と同程度に一年間作動した。目視による液晶ディスプレイのコントラストの強度も全く同程度であった。

また、該反射板兼電池を該放品時計に使用した 場合、厚さを11m/mから7m/mに薄くする ことが出来た。さらに試量では19.98gから 14.19gに減量することが出来た。 実施例2

実施例1と関様のペーパー電池を10cm×4.5cmにカッターでカットし、同サイズのものを3 枚用意した。この3枚のペーパー電池を重ねて度列につないだものを大型の被品時計(立石電機社製、オムロン・クオーツCQ700、外形寸法W143×H80×D14m/m。被品表示サイズ10cm×4.5cm、単4電池駆動)の反射板兼電池に使用したところ、従来の単4電池で駆動させた被品時計と同程度に一年間作動した。目視による被品ディスプレイのコントラストの強度も全く同程度であった。

また、該反射板兼電池を該液品時計に使用した場合、厚さを14m/mから6m/mに稼くすることが出来た。さらに重量では134.95gから41.0gに減量することが出来た。

[発明の効果]

本発明の、電池駆動の被品ディスプレイは、被 品ディスプレイの反射板が電池の役目も兼ねてい るので電池収納スペースがいらず、被品ディスプレイ及び装置全体が非常に薄く、しかも軽量化可能であり、産業上極めて価値が高いものである。

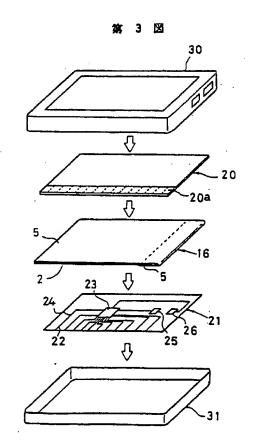
また、本発明の電池駆動の被品ディスプレイは、 電池として高分子固体電解質を用いたペーパー電 池を使用しているので被モレのおそれがなく安全 性が高い。しかも電極及び電解質の履を順次形成 した構造なので、製造も容易であり、従って安価 に製造することができる。

さらに、反射板兼電池の交換は被品ディスプレイの背面ガラス基板より剥がし、新しい反射板兼 電池を貼るだけでよく、容易に行える。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

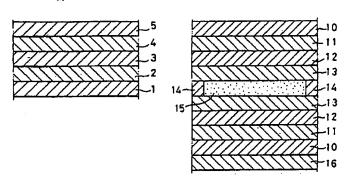
第1図は本発明の液晶ディスプレイに適用されるペーパー電池の一実施例の構造を示す図、第2 図は本発明の液晶ディスプレイの一実施例の構成 の断面図、第3図は本発明の液晶ディスプレイを 適用した液晶時計の一実施例の分解斜視図、第4 図は実施例1の放電特性を示す図である。

代理人 弁理士 守谷 一雄

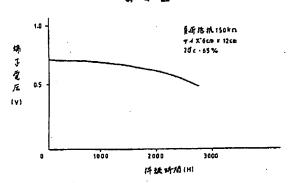


第 1 図

第 2 図



第 4 図



手続補正書(自発)

昭和63年10月21日

特許庁長官 殿

1.事件の表示 特願昭63-231852号

2.発明の名称 被品ディスプレイ

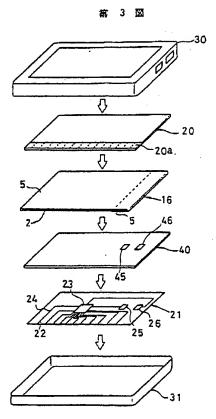
4. 代理人 〒103

- 3、補正をする者 事件との関係 特許出願人 株式会社 き も と
- 63.10.22 A STEEL ST

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- 5. 補正の対象 明細書の発明の詳細な説明の側及び図面
- 6. 補正の内容
- (1) 明細書第9頁最下行の「電池16」の後に「、スペーサ4 0」を挿入する。
- (2) 阿第10頁13行の「相対する。」の後に「四路基板21と ペーパー電池16との間には嫡子25、26に対応する孔 45、46を有する絶縁性のスペーサ40が介在し、梯子 以外の部分がショートしないようになっている。」を挿入 方 式 答 查 する.
- (3) 図面第3 頭を別紙の通り補正する。





-822-

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(54) Title of the Invention: LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

(21) Application Number: S63-231852

(22) Filing Date: September 16, 1988

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

2. Claims

- 1. A battery-driven liquid crystal display which is characterized by the fact that this display comprises a paper battery as a reflective sheet that also acts as a power supply.
- 2. The liquid crystal display according to Claim 1, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned paper battery is a thin primary cell which is formed by successively laminating a positive pole collection layer, a positive pole active substance layer, a polymeric solid electrolyte layer and an aluminum foil layer.
- 3. The liquid crystal display according to Claim 2, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned aluminum foil layer acts as the reflective sheet of the liquid crystal display.
- 4. The liquid crystal display according to Claim 2, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned positive pole collection layer comprises a layer in which carbon is dispersed in a polymer compound.
- 5. The liquid crystal display according to Claim 2, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned positive pole collection layer comprises a layer consisting of a metal oxide or a layer in which a metal oxide is dispersed in a polymer compound.
- 6. The liquid crystal display according to Claim 2, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned positive pole active substance layer comprises a layer in which manganese dioxide is dispersed in a polymer compound.
- 7. The liquid crystal display according to Claim 2, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned polymeric solid electrolyte comprises an amorphous polymer compound and an alkali metal salt.
- 8. The liquid crystal display according to Claim 7, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned alkali metal salt is a lithium metal salt.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

(Field of Industrial Utilization)

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display, and more particularly to the reflective sheet and operating power supply of such a liquid crystal display.

(Prior Art and Problems that the Invention is to Solve)

Currently, in our daily lives, liquid crystal displays (hereafter referred to as "LCDs") may be found as familiar battery-operated portable display bodies. Since LCDs possess the special features of thinness, light weight, low power consumption and low-voltage driving, etc., such displays are widely used in various fields of application such as watches, personal computers, word processors and liquid crystal televisions, and it would appear likely that the range of use of such displays will become increasingly broader in the future.

However, the visibility, and especially the visual field angle dependence, is the biggest problem in LCDs. Specifically, there are angles at which visibility is poor because of the reflection of light, and in order to ameliorate this problem, it is necessary to install a reflective sheet consisting of an aluminum foil, etc., on the back surface of the LCD. Furthermore, instead of a reflective sheet consisting of such an aluminum foil, systems have also been employed in which a fluorescent lamp or the like is installed on the back surface, so that irregularity in the light is eliminated (a so-called back-lighting system used in word processors, etc.). However, such a back-lighting system does not meet the requirements of light weight and low cost, and is not suitable for use in battery-driven LCDs.

Meanwhile, dry cells, button batteries and the like are used as batteries for driving LCDs; however, battery boxes must be provided for such batteries, so that there are limits to how far the thickness and size of the [display] device can be reduced. In the case of such batteries, furthermore, there is a danger of liquid leakage.

The present invention was devised in order to eliminate the above-mentioned conventional problems. The object of the present invention is to provide a battery-driven liquid crystal display which does not require a battery accommodating box, which allows the thickness and weight of the liquid crystal display and of the overall device to be greatly reduced, and which is highly safe.

(Means for Solving the Problems)

The liquid crystal display of the present invention that achieves the above-mentioned object is a battery-driven liquid crystal display which is characterized by the fact that this display comprises a paper battery as a reflective sheet that also acts as a power supply.

Here, the paper battery that acts as both a reflective sheet and a battery is preferably formed by successively laminating a positive pole collection layer, a positive pole active substance layer, a polymeric solid electrolyte layer and an aluminum foil layer.

Mainly carbon or metal oxides are used as the substance that forms the positive pole collection layer. In this case, the carbon used is a material formed by dispersing carbon particles, carbon fibers or graphite in a polymer compound. Examples of metal oxides [that can be used] include ITO (indium tin oxide), indium oxide, tin oxide, mercury oxide, copper oxide and lead dioxide. These compounds may be used alone, or may be dispersed in a polymer compound.

Examples of polymer compounds [that can be] used to disperse the carbon or metal oxides include urethane resins, butyral¹ resins, acrylic resins, vinyl chloride – vinyl acetate copolymers, polycarbonate resins, ABS resins, Teflon resins, natural rubber, polyester resins, alkyd resins, polyamide resins, polyimide resins, epoxy resins, phenol resins, melamine resins, styrol resins, acetal resins, nylon resins, polyolefin resins, cellulose-type resins, polyvinyl alcohols, polypropylenes and polyacrylamides.

Furthermore, in order to enhance the collection effect of the positive pole collection layer, it is desirable that the surface resistance be $10^3 \ \Omega \text{cm}^{-1}$ or less as measured by the four-terminal method, and a surface resistance of $5 \times 10^2 \ \Omega \text{cm}^{-1}$ or less is even more desirable.

The positive pole active substance layer comprises a layer in which manganese dioxide is dispersed in a polymer compound.

As in the case of the polymer compound used in the positive pole collection layer, examples of polymer compounds [that can be] used here include urethane resins, butyral resins, acrylic resins, vinyl chloride – vinyl acetate copolymers, polycarbonate resins, ABS resins, Teflon resins, natural rubber, polyester resins, alkyd resins, polyamide resins, polyimide resins, epoxy resins, phenol resins, melamine resins, styrol resins, acetal resins, nylon resins, polyolefin resins, cellulose-type resins, polyvinyl alcohols, polypropylenes and polyacrylamides. Furthermore, since the manganese dioxide is the positive pole active substance, it is desirable from the

¹ Translator's note: Here, the term "butyral" is actually transliterated inaccurately as "buratyl" in the original, resulting in a nonsensical word.

standpoint of the battery capacity and practical physical properties that [the amount of manganese dioxide that is used] be 50 parts by weight to 80 parts by weight of the total amount of the positive pole active substance layer.

The polymeric solid electrolyte layer comprises an amorphous polymer compound and an alkali metal salt.

This amorphous polymer compound is a polymer compound whose glass transition point is lower than room temperature, so that the compound shows active molecular motion at room temperature. [Examples of] such compounds include polyethylene oxides (PEO), polymethoxypolyethylene glycol methacrylates, polyvinylpyridines, polysiloxanes, polypropylene oxides, segmented polyurethanes, polyurethane-ureas, polyphosphazenes, celluloses, polystyrenes and polypeptides. In particular, a battery with a high energy density can be obtained in cases where a polymer of a monoester methacrylate expressed by the following formula I is used:

$$CH_1$$
 $CH_1=C-CO-(COH_1-CH_1)_{R}-OCH_1$
....I

(In the above formula, n is an integer of 1 or greater.)

Furthermore, lithium salts are desirable as the alkali metal salt used in the polymeric solid electrolyte; examples [of such lithium salts] include LiClO₄, LiBr, LiSCN, LiCl, LiBF₄ and LiPF₆. The amount of alkali metal salt in the polymeric solid electrolyte varies according to the polymer compound used; this amount is preferably 1 to 99 parts by weight, and even more preferably 1 to 30 parts by weights, relative to the total amount of the polymeric solid electrolyte layer.

The aluminum foil layer is a layer that acts as a negative pole, and that also acts as a reflective sheet for the liquid crystal display. From the standpoint of handling, the thickness of the aluminum foil layer is preferably 10μ to 50μ , and is even more preferably 30μ to 50μ .

Furthermore, the paper battery can be formed by successively coating the surface of a support 1 with a coating liquid consisting of a mixture of various types of layer-forming substances with a solvent and dispersing agent and drying [the resulting coating layer] (as shown in Figure 1), and then further laminating an aluminum foil layer, and peeling the [resulting] laminate 6 from the support 1. In this case, the positive pole collection layer 2 and positive pole

active substance layer 3 are formed by successively coating the surface of the support 1 with a coating liquid consisting of a mixture formed by mixing a layer-forming substance with water, alcohol or some other organic solvent and a dispersing agent, and then drying [the resulting coating layer].

The polymeric solid electrolyte layer 4 is formed by coating the surface of the positive pole active substance layer with a mixture formed by mixing an amorphous polymer compound and an alkali metal salt with an appropriate solvent, and then drying [the resulting coating layer].

Furthermore, a paper battery can be obtained by laminating an aluminum foil layer 5 on the surface of the polymeric solid electrolyte layer 4, and then peeling the [resulting] laminate 6 from the support 1.

The above-mentioned positive pole collection layer 2, positive pole active substance layer 3 and polymeric solid electrolyte layer 4 can all be formed to a dry film thickness of 20 μ or less (if necessary, to a dry film thickness of approximately 1 μ), so that the thickness of the battery as a whole (including the aluminum foil layer 5 constituting the uppermost layer) can be reduced to 0.01 mm.

The paper battery thus constructed can be used by cutting by means of scissors or a cutter, etc., to the required area in accordance with the required capacity; furthermore, the required voltage can be obtained by overlapping [such paper butteries] in accordance with the required voltage.

In this liquid crystal display (LCD), as is shown in Figure 2 (for example), a glass plate 11 [is prepared which] has a deflector $[sic]^2$ 10 pasted to one surface, and a molecular alignment layer 12 and transparent electrode 13 disposed on the other surface, and such glass plates 11, 11' are bonded by means of a peripheral bonding member 14 so that the respective electrodes 12 $[sic]^3$ face each other; then, a liquid crystal 15 is sealed between the two electrodes 12 [sic]. The aluminum foil layer 5 of a paper battery 16 with a specified voltage is pasted to the glass plate 11' constituting the back surface of this LCD by means of an appropriate bonding agent, or is caused to adhere tightly to this back surface without a bonding agent.

Figure 3 shows one embodiment of a liquid crystal chronometer using the LCD of the present invention; this chronometer has a structure in which [such] an LCD 20, a paper battery 16 and a driving circuit board 21 are laminated and accommodated in a case 30, 31. Here, the LCD 20 is

² Translator's note: This word "deflector" is probably a word processing error in the original for "polarizer"; the terms "deflector" and "polarizer" are homophonous in Japanese.

³ Translator's note: here and below, "12" is an apparent error in the original for "13."

an LCD with the structure shown in Figure 2, with connecting terminals 20a being disposed on [one] end part. The driving circuit board 21 comprises a driving IC 23 and a conductor pattern 24. This conductor pattern 24 comprises connecting terminals 22 that are connected with the connecting terminals 20a of the LCD 20, and power supply terminals 25 and 26. Furthermore, in the paper battery 16, the aluminum foil layer 5 adheres tightly to the back surface of the LCD 20 and acts as a reflective sheet for the LCD 20; a portion of the end part of the aluminum foil layer is folded toward the side of the positive pole collection layer 2, so that this portion faces one of the power supply terminals 26 of the circuit board 21. Meanwhile, the positive pole collection layer 2 faces the other power supply terminal 25.

Since a paper battery that is used as both a reflective sheet and a buttery is thus used as the reflective sheet of the LCD, an accommodating space for the battery, which is necessary in a conventional [device], is not needed in the case 31, so that the liquid crystal display device itself can also be made extremely thin, and the weight of the device can be reduced.

(Embodiments)

Embodiment 1

A polyester film (thickness 50 μ) was used as an insulating body 1 and coated with a coating liquid having the composition shown below by means of a Meyer bar so that the [resulting] dry film thickness was 20 μ . [This coated body was] then dried for 5 minutes at 100°C to produce a positive pole collection layer 2.

Conductive carbon black (Vulcan XC-72 manufactured by Cabot Corp.)

6 parts by weight

Dispersing agent (Roma PW manufactured by Sannopco Co.)

1 part by weight

Water

81 parts by weight

Aqueous polyurethane resin (Neorets⁴ R966

manufactured by Polyvinyl Chemical Co.)

12 parts by weight

The composition containing the above ingredients was dispersed and mixed for 24 hours by means of a ball mill, thus producing a coating liquid.

In the case of [a surface area of] 15 cm \times 15 cm, the surface resistance of the positive pole collection layer 2 was $5 \times 10^2 \,\Omega \text{cm}^{-1}$ (as measured by the four-terminal method).

The surface of the positive pole collection layer 2 was coated with a coating liquid having the composition shown below by means of a Meyer bar so that the [resulting] dry film thickness was

⁴ Translator's note: transliteration of an unknown product name.

 20μ , and [this coated assembly was] dried for 5 minutes at 100° C to produce a positive pole active substance layer 3.

Manganese dioxide

Dispersing agent (Roma PW manufactured by Sannopco Co.)

1 part by weight

Isopropyl alcohol

Water

60 parts by weight

Aqueous polyurethane resin (Permarin⁵ UA500

manufactured by Sanyo Chemical Industries Co.)

10 parts by weight

The composition containing the above ingredients was mixed for 24 hours by means of a ball mill, thus producing a coating liquid.

The surface of the positive pole active substance layer 3 was uniformly coated with a mixture formed by mixing $LiClO_4$ with a polymer of a monoester methacrylate expressed by formula I (in the formula, n = 4), and was then dried to produce a polymeric solid electrolyte layer 4.

$$CH_{1}$$
 $CH_{2}=C-CO-(COH_{2}-CH_{3})_{\pi}-OCH_{3}$
......I

First, the monoester methacrylate was polymerized as described below.

A solution prepared by dissolving the monoester methacrylate (NK Ester M-40G manufactured by Shin-nakamura Chemical Co.) in 30 g of methylene chloride was agitated under a nitrogen gas current in a polymerization tube.

Afterward, a solution prepared by dissolving 1 g of azoisobutyronitrile in 10 g of methylene chloride was added dropwise, and [this mixture was] agitated for 45 minutes at 50°C.

After this reaction solution was cooled to room temperature by being allowed to stand, the reaction solution was added to 50 ml of methanol under agitation, and the desired polymer was precipitated. This polymer was re-dissolved in methylene chloride, and was purified by repeatedly re-precipitating the polymer from methanol. The polymer was then vacuum-dried at 70°C to produce a purified polymer.

⁵ Translator's note: transliteration of an unknown product name.

The viscosity of a 70 wt% methylene chloride solution of this polymer was 500 cp (25°C) as measured by a B-type viscosity form $[sic]^6$.

25.5 g of this polymer, 4.5 g of LiClO₄ and 70 g of methyl ethyl ketone were mixed under agitation, and [this mixture was] uniformly applied as a coating liquid so that the dry film thickness was 5 μ . [This coated product was] then dried for 2 minutes at 100°C to produce a polymeric solid electrolyte layer 4.

An aluminum foil (manufactured by Toyo Aluminum Co.) with a thickness of 30 μ was laminated on top of the polymeric solid electrolyte layer 4 at a lamination pressure of 0.5 kgf/cm².

The [laminated assembly consisting of the] positive pole collection layer 2, positive pole active substance layer 3, polymeric solid electrolyte layer 4 and aluminum foil layer 5 thus successively laminated on the insulating body 1 was peeled away from the insulating body 1, thus producing a paper battery with a thickness of 0.075 mm.

The discharge characteristics of this paper battery are shown in Figure 3 [sic]⁷.

When the capacity in this case was calculated, the following results were obtained:

Size $6 \text{ cm} \times 12 \text{ cm}$ Capacity (Ah) 10 mAh

(Calculated using the time at which the super-electric power [sic]⁸ dropped to 0.5 V as a reference.)

Using a cutter, the above-mentioned paper battery was cut to [a size of] $2 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$, and three samples of the same size were prepared.

When an assembly formed by superimposing these three paper batteries so that the batteries were connected in series was used as a combination reflective sheet and battery in a liquid crystal chronometer (Chibideka Clock HT-22 manufactured by (Koko Musen K.K., external dimensions [W] 57 × H 32 × D 11 mm, liquid crystal display size 4.7 cm × 2.1 cm, driven by button-type battery (LR43)), the chronometer remained in operation for one year, a time comparable to that obtained for [the same] liquid crystal chronometer driven by a conventional button-type battery

⁶ Translator's note: apparent word processing error in the original for "B-type viscometer," which happens to be homophonous with "B-type viscosity form" in Japanese.

⁷ Translator's note: apparent error in the original for "Figure 4."

⁸ Translator's note: apparent error in the original for "electromotive force."

(LR43). The strength of the contrast of the liquid crystal display as ascertained by visual evaluation was also more or less completely the same.

Furthermore, when this combination reflective sheet and battery was used in the above-mentioned liquid crystal chronometer, it was possible to reduce the thickness [of the chronometer] from 11 mm to 7 mm, and to reduce the weight from 19.98 g to 14.19 g.

Embodiment 2

The same paper battery as that obtained in Embodiment 1 was cut to [a size of] $10 \text{ cm} \times 4.5 \text{ cm}$ by means of a cutter, and three samples of the same size were prepared. When an assembly produced by superimposing these three paper batteries so that the batteries were connected in series was used as a combination reflective sheet and battery in a large size liquid crystal chronometer (Omron Quartz CQ700 manufactured by Omron Tateisi Electronics Co., external dimensions W $143 \times H 80 \times D 14$ mm, liquid crystal display size $10 \text{ cm} \times 4.5 \text{ cm}$, driven by an AAA cell), the chronometer remained in operation for one year, a time comparable to that obtained for [the same] liquid crystal chronometer driven by a conventional AAA cell. The strength of the contrast of the liquid crystal display as ascertained by visual evaluation was also more or less completely the same.

Furthermore, when this combination reflective sheet and battery was used in the above-mentioned liquid crystal chronometer, it was possible to reduce the thickness [of the chronometer] from 14 mm to 6 mm, and to reduce the weight from 134.95 g to 41.0 g.

(Effect of the Invention)

In the battery-driven liquid crystal display of the present invention, the reflective sheet of the liquid crystal display also acts as a battery. Accordingly, there is no need for a battery accommodating space, so that the liquid crystal display and the device as a whole can be made extremely thin, and so that the weight can be reduced. Consequently, [the present invention] has an extremely high industrial value.

Furthermore, in the battery-driven liquid crystal display of the present invention, since a paper battery using a polymeric solid electrolyte is used as the battery, there is no danger of liquid leakage, so that the display offers a high degree of safety. Moreover, since a structure is used in which electrode and electrolyte layers are successively formed, manufacture is also easy; accordingly, [the device of the present invention] can be manufactured inexpensively.

In addition, replacement of the combination reflective sheet and battery can easily be accomplished merely by peeling this part from the back-surface glass substrate of the liquid crystal display, and pasting a new combination reflective sheet and battery to this substrate.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a diagram showing the structure of one embodiment of the paper battery used in the liquid crystal display of the present invention. Figure 2 is a sectional view of the construction of one embodiment of the liquid crystal display of the present invention. Figure 3 is an exploded perspective view of one embodiment of a liquid crystal chronometer using the liquid crystal display of the present invention. Figure 4 is a diagram which shows the discharge characteristics of Embodiment 1.

- 1: Support
- 2: Positive pole collection layer
- 3: Positive pole active substance layer
- 4: Polymeric solid electrolyte layer
- 5: Aluminum foil layer
- 16: Paper battery
- 20: Liquid crystal display

Agent: Kazuo Moriya, Patent Attorney

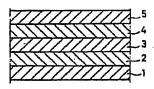
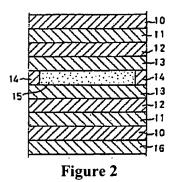
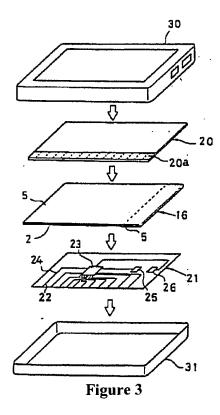


Figure 1





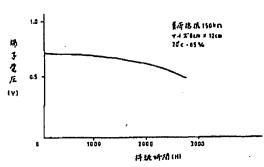


Figure 4

[Key]
Y axis: Terminal voltage (V)
X axis: Duration time (H)
In graph (top): Load resistance 150 k Ω In graph (middle): Size 6 cm × 12 cm
In graph (bottom): 20°C, 65% [RH]

AMENDMENT (Voluntary)

October 21, 1988

To: Commissioner of the Patent Office

1. Indication of Case:

Japanese Patent Application No. S63-231852

2. Title of the Invention:

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

[Stamp: Patent Office, 10/22/1988, Application Section 2, [Illegible name]]

3. Person Making the Amendment

Relationship to Case:

Patent Applicant

Kimoto Co., Ltd.

4. Agent:

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5. Object of the Amendment:

Detailed Description of the Invention section in the Specification and Drawings

- 6. Contents of the Amendment:
- (1) "spacer 40" is inserted following "battery 16" on the last line of page 9 of the specification.
- (2) The following text is inserted following "... faces [the other power supply terminal 25." on page 10, line 13 of the specification:
 - "An insulating spacer 40 which has holes 45 and 46 corresponding to the terminals 25 and 26 is interposed between the circuit board 21 and the paper battery 16, so that areas other than the terminals are prevented from short-circuiting."
- (3) Figure 3 of the drawings is amended as shown on a separate sheet.

[Translator's note: The page and line numbers given here are of the Japanese source documents. In our translation, amendment (1) is applicable to the second line of the last paragraph of page 6 (i.e., paragraph beginning with "Figure 3 shows ...") so that the phrase is amended as follows:

"this chronometer has a structure in which such an LCD 20, a paper battery 16, spacer 40 and a driving circuit board 21 are laminated and accommodated in a case 30, 31."

The additional sentence of amendment (2) is added at the end of the same paragraph.]

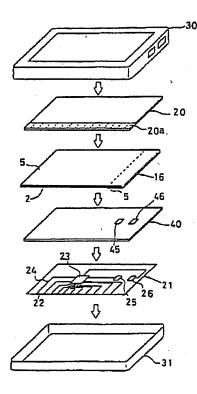


Figure 3